BY MESSRS. V. VENKATAPPA (Chennapatna Taluk), and P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY (Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore City).—

Q.—7. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) (1) Is there any organised school run by Government to encourage sericultural training?

(2) If so, where is the school situated?

(3) Are there competent instructors in the school and how many?

(4) What is the nature of work turned out by the school since the last five years?

(5) Are students who passed from the school in Government service or have they taken to sericulture independently on their own account?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the basic principles underlying the starting and running of the following factories?—

(1) The Government Weaving Factory.

(2) The Government Soap Factory.

(3) The Mysore Silk Filature.

Is it educational or commercial? In the case of the former, will the Government be pleased to place on the table (i) the number of persons passed through these institutions as trained, (ii) the list of industrial concerns started by these people? (iii) What is the net gain or loss after allowing for depreciation and interest on the capital outlay on these concerns since they were started?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—7. (*a*) (1) No. Training is however given in all the Sericultural Farms.

(2) and (3) *Vide* answer to (1). Sericultural Farms are situated in all important silk centres.

(4) 192 students have received practical training during the last five years.

(5) Majority of them have taken to sericulture and a few have taken up Government service.

(*b*) (1) The Government Weaving Factory is established to introduce organised methods of production and improved processes of working among the hand loom weavers who are at present not properly organised. The object of the factory is primarily educational, the factory being intended to provide training according to which the

hand loom industry can be adapted to modern business methods. Since the establishment of the factory, and mainly as a result of the training imparted in it, about 13 hand loom factories have been started in the State in addition to 59 Power Looms installed in Mysore, Bangalore and Robertsonpet. It is also estimated that 10,000 fly-shuttle looms have been established in different villages in the State.

(2) A list of industrial concerns which have been established as a result of the operations of the Government Factory is placed on the table. (*Vide* Appendix C.)

(3) The net loss of the Government Weaving Factory between June 1922 to end of December 1926 is Rs. 66,710-6-3.

(2) The main objects of starting the factory were to utilise the raw materials available in the State and to induce private enterprise to interest itself in the soap industry. The factory is worked mainly on commercial lines. There are about 15 factories in and outside the State engaged in the manufacture of soaps, essential oils and perfumes established mainly as a result of successful working of the Government Soap Factory. The total amount of net gain, after meeting all charges, earned by the factory since it was started is Rs. 67,300.

(3) The object with which the filature was started was to train labour, carry on experiments in reeling technique, test the reeling quality of cocoons and encourage the expansion of the market for Mysore silk.

About 200 people have been trained in filature work so far.

Two reeling concerns have been started by men trained in Mysore Filature, one at Bangalore and the other at Garudapalya in Kolar.

Net loss Rs. 16,882-14-11.

By Mr. Veerasanjeevagowda (Closepet Sub-Taluk).—

Q.—8. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(1) The amount of Education Cess collected in the Bangalore District during the year.

(2) Amount spent for rural primary schools of boys and of girls, and the number of boys and the number of girls in these schools.

(3) The amount spent for the construction of school buildings.